THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT

A SHORT LAY SERMON, WITH "LIFE'S USEFULNESS" AS THE TOPIC.

M. D. Tolman, of Fitchburg, Mass. lays the Present Age Is a Testing Time for the Churches.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

Here is an assertion of the Christ, very good accomplishment. It is a stimulus for the performance of the best work.

The motive for this accomplishment may be three-fold; that of pleasing God, that of and not the other. benefiting the world, and that of the reward. Knowing this, "that God rewardeth every man according to his work," the recompense of the reward in one way or another is inseparable from the work.

Every right-minded man rejoices in being of use in the world, enjoys the doing of a healthy, normally constituted man to de- ple are known. light in well doing as it is for him to (Copyright, 1895, by Newspaper Sermon Asbreathe. Note the little child putting his first penny in the contribution box. What shy delight in the dimpled face! What importance the act has for him! He knows. vaguely, that it is for some good purpose, and his joy is accordingly great. The act calls forth the best impulses of the child, begins his education in philanthropy.

As with the child, so with the man; a good deed, a kind service, reacts upon the doer, "makes good blood," as the doctors say. We know that every good deed done in the world benefits by just so much the whole world, including, primarily, the doer; for it is as true as it is trite that in blessing others we ourselves are blessed.

"Every man's task," says Emerson, "is his life preserver; the conviction that his work is dear to God and cannot be spared defends him." Who shall set a limit to the power of a man's work for God and the world?

It is written of Jesus, while He was yet young, that "He increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." What a beautiful growth that! And He kept on growing until He had attained that wonderful knowledge of God's fatherhood others to see it as He did; to trust as He

"But," you may say, "it is difficult to see as He did, to trust as He did." Yes, for He had attained a knowledge, a wisdom, a divineness that made His vision clear, His trust perfect. And if He, who could see it all clearly, thus believed and trusted, Ordway. may we not take it for granted, "accept it

on faith," though we cannot as yet see it? Furthermore, and this is for the encourgrowth-such growth as may be yours or mine. It is not always an easy growth; morning. This was Margaret Francis Mauthere are difficulties often; but it is well worth the effort, looking unto the promises St. Nicholas, and more of whose work has abundantly given, "Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." He placed no low ideals for His followers; the very highest was given for their attainment. And yet He led them along by easy stages, step by step, urging the importance of little duties which make the sum of life, rarely giving a command without a promise twining about it to gladden its perform-

Take, for example, "Cast thy bread upon Take, for example, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after Philip Mauro, a patent lawyer, well known many days." Cast your bread of kindness upon the world; cast your bread of wisdom upon the world; benefit somebody by what you have. "Give and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down and

Do you think a good deed ever went unrewarded? I answer for you, Never. A good deed is in itself its own reward. It pays an interest to the best bankbook that ever was held, and that is your own heart ever was held, and that is your own heart. Every good deed exalts, ennobles the doer. Consciously or unconsciously, you are finding the bread that you cast upon the waters in a nobler life, a life of larger possibilities, for one good deed leads to another, and life, to be real, is full of such it does not seem right that I should drag avenues of action, such growth, such pos- it into print." sibilities. These good deeds may cost you little or they may cost you much. They may seem to you trivial or they may seem | New Translucent Fabric for Use as to you great, but God knows how to meas-

"Every duty, faithfully done, from day to Helps, how much, we may not know, in the

Be it little, be it much, it will speed along On its way with goodly cheer, be it but a Be it but a helpful word, vanquishing a Be it some great ministry for a needy

If every living person were working along the lines of duty, what a beneficent world we should have-the kingdom of heaven within us and the kingdom of heaven without us! And this word, "duty," is the very keynote of our text, for it is by the performance of our duty that we shall bring

Now, there may be some who would like to have their duties clearly defined for them. The word duty, in a general way, appeals to them as a vague term, meaning nothing very particular, and often regarded indefiniteness, and because not understood. Ask a child what is his duty, and the answer will be, nine times out of ten, "To be given them clear and definite they would Consider for a moment the scope of duty. It is vast. It is infinitely varied. In this

west one field of definite duty. with any church. It may be that you give churches in general very little sympathy. It is even possible that you regard them with a certain sort of hostility.

If so, did it ever occur to you that perhaps you do not know enough about them to estimate their value correctly? Some! one has well said: "To be interested it is sesses such exceedingly diminutive ones as duty for you presents itself just here. Would it not be well for you to look into the churches a little?

You will not find that any of them are perfect-no honest clergyman will tell you that he thinks they are—but they are seek-ing to work in that direction along the line it. "miles too long." ing to work in that direction along the line of growth. Read about the seven churches of the Scriptures-none of them was perfect, and some of them were far from it. very far, indeed; yet Gcd's care and guidance was over them all, and they "bore much fruit." So to-day they are endeavoring to help mankind, individually, collect-

ively, and they want your aid. Again, there have always been differing beliefs, and probably always will be. Your belief may be just as good for you as mine for me, and yet in many particulars they may be quite unlike. But what does that matter, provided we are all loyal to and serving the same good God? This condi- hand. tion of "variety in unity" exists in our government of States, each State organized by its own methods, enacting its own laws. yet all together paying allegiance to the

President of the one Union. Among all the different churches would it not be well to seek out the one best dapted to your intelligent belief, the one

pathles, and there find a field of duty. there find a help in your personal growth, there find clearly defined opportunities to

benefit both yourself and others? Will you not find here the best conditions, imperfect though they be, in which to cultivate and promote all that goes to make up "life's usefulness?"

Can you not work with some church so far as you believe it to be right, and can you not work for it by giving it the benefit of your better wisdom, provided it is better, when you believe it to be wrong? This age is a testing time for the church-

es. They will not stand by their pomp of display, they will not stand by their ceremonials; they will stand only by their righteousness. "By their fruits ye shall clear and very pronounced. It appeals to know them," whether they be God's sanc- present presidential campaign by their work every one's sense of justice and urges to tuaries for the salvation of the world, or for the sound-money candidates, and who whether they be showy shells and hollow have sacrificed much time and money to pageantry, and it is your duty, so far as the cause, the commercial travelers ocyou are able, to see that they are the one cupy a front rank. This is particularly

The field of duty is the world. The churches are, or should be, the gardens of enthusiasm and their practical devotion to God for the culture of the world in right- the cause, it is probable that no class of eousness, and, by God's blessing, growing citizens will be so largely represented in the ing man, with all the way from four to the fruits thereof. And by them an opportunity is afforded not only for the attainment, but for the dispensing of the blessed valuable, useful work. It is as natural for fruits of righteousness by which God's peo-

sociation.) TWO PRECOCIOUS CHILDREN.

A Poet in Pinafores and a Child with Religious Ideas.

Washington Letter in Boston Transcript. Mrs. Ordway was leading by the hand her granddaughter, little Bettina Paddel-ford, the child of Betty Girard. The meation of Betty Girard's name recails a cureer checkered by anything but plous episodes, among which dearest to the hearts of Washington Johnnies, is the recollection Ordway, soon after she became the wife of Arthur Paddeiford, the first of a long line of more or less illustrious husbands that have followed, electrified the conservante-bellum aristocracy of White Sulphur Springs, by serving champagne punch at a banquet to an admirer from one of her white satin slippers. This led mmediately to her first divorce, and the not unusual complement—a stage career. By the light of all this, a story Mrs. Ord-way related at market of Betty Girard's child, is not only amusing, but instructive,

as showing how little heredity enters into religious influences. This child makes her home with her grandmother, and during the recent hurri-cane which terrified all Washington and demolished a great part of it, Mrs. Ordway said that little bettina ran from her room down into the basement, and dragof the world. And how He tried to teach ging the colored cook out of bed, insisted, 'ome, mammy, quick; come let us pray. We don't pray enough—nobody does, and that's why God is so mad and sending such a storm." She and the old mammy such a storm." She and the old mammy prayed together loud and long, and as the storm began to abate at the end of an hour and a half, she consented to adjourn her prayer-meeting and return to the white folks up stairs. "Why didn't you stay here and let me pray with you?" asked Mrs. Ordway. "Because, grandmamma," answered the chiid solemnly, "the prayers of the unrighteous avail nothing, and it wasn't any time to waste words."

wasn't any time to waste words."
The precocity of this pales into utter insignificance beside the attainments of another little girl I encountered, with her ro, who made her first bow to the public as a poet in the midsummer number of subsequently appeared in the same periodical, attracting most flattering notice from the highest literary authorities. Introduc-ing her to the public, St. Nicholas said: "Margaret Frances Mauro is not yet four-teen, and most of these verses were written before she had completed her twelfth year. They are the thoughts that come to her from her favorite flowers and birds, and the everyday exp. -nces of childhood. As such, the poems the truly remarkable in depth of feeling and power of expression, and they seem to us an evident promise of a genuine poetic gift." This poet in pinafores is the child of in Boston legal circles. She possesses a ersonality altogether as remarkable as

her productions. Considering the age of graphomaniacs in which she lives, not the least among the little girl's remarkable characteristics, is the reluctance with which she appears in print. Previous to her father's determination to verify his judgment of her ability by offering some of her productions for publication, I asked papa thinks it is worth putting in his scrapbook, I paste it in and are satisfied. Different ones have said I ought to send something to be published, and I have often looked over what I have written, thinking that I would do so, but every time I find that each bit is somehow sacred to some particular thought or feeling, and

SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS.

Skylights and Vault Covers. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The translucent fabric recently brought out by a New England firm to take the place of glass skylights has, after a con-tinuous experimental service of seven years, been pronounced to be in as good condition as when first put in place. The material has many advantages claimed for it, chief of which is that by its employ-ment in train sheds, freight houses and similar buildings having skylights of large areas, the light weight of the material permits of a simple, inexpensive and light form of skylight construction. The joints are made water tight by a special form of construction employed with this material. The fabric is said to have marked advantages over glass in being practically unbreakable, and for this reason leaks on acperienced. The translucent fabric consist of a transparent material spread over steel which gives the panels a flexible and elas tic property, permitting adjustment to any owing to the expansion and contraction of that the skylights mentioned as having been in use for over seven years have never leaked during that time, nor have they cost anything for repairs. Several large industrial establishments have been itted up with this material, among others the General Electric Company's new shops at Schenetady, N. Y., and the new forge shops of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, of Connecticut. The fabric is strong and in panels of 18x36 inches in size, and has carried a weight of over four hundred pounds per square foot. The amount of ight transmitted is equal to that of ribbed glass one-quarter of an Inch in thickness. The material will not burn, unless set fire to at the edges, when it will burn very slowly. Brands or coals dropped upon it will not set fire to it. Its cost is much less -20 to 30 per cent -- than that of ordinary glass skylights.

A Mouse in Her Shoe.

There is a certain young lady in this city who has but recently adopted the pointedbed shoe as an article of apparel, and she has done it to her sorrow. Now, while it small feet among the women of the Crescent City, this particular young lady posof this and the fact that she has also an unusually high instep, she finds it exceedingly difficult to get, in any of the shops, shoe that exactly fits her foot. A few days ago she invested in a pair of sharp-toed beauties that she thought would be a joy for a considerable time, if not for-Of course, she did not expect her feet to fill up the waste places in the points of her shoes, and so yesterday, when she put them on and started to go down Canal street shopping, she was surprised to feel plenty of room inside for both, she hailed a car and kept on. She had scarcely got seated, however, before she gave a scream that startled the lady passengers half out "What is it, miss?" inquired the con-ductor, coming to the rescue, for the girl was tugging away at her shoe lacings for all she was worth.
"Let me," said the gallant conductor.

at runs nearest the current of your sym- a pair of them again.

EMISSARIES OF

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' PO-LITICAL ACTIVITY THIS YEAR.

Few of Them at Home to Vote When the Time Comes-Changes in Standing and Business Methods.

Among the men who have made themselves conspicuous in the course of the true of those who have their headquarters in New York. But notwithstanding their

nonvoting population as these same commercial travelers. Their business is of such a nature that hundreds of their number have grown old without ever having been able to cast a vote or take part personally in the political

contests. "When election time comes," said one of the men who may be seen any day at the commercial travelers' sound-money meetings, "I shall be in Kansas City or Omaha, and the only thing that I can do to offset my failure to vote is to try to make converts to our side while I am on the road."

There never was a time when the commercial traveler was so active in politics as at present, and many people think that he will do more good by traveling and arguing with merchants who are undecided how they will cast their vote in the coming contest than by staying at home to

It is estimated that there are more than 200,000 commercial travelers in the United States, although the calling has been an important one only since the outbreak of the civil war. Before that time merchants from the South and West used to come to New York about twice every year and buy a six months' stock. They knew the name of the salesman of whom they were about to buy, and it was well understood that no other man could sell to them. they were new men in the market and without acquaintances in the large commercial houses, they probably names of men who sold goods to their neighbors, and they went to those salesmen

as though consigned to them.

Speaking of the methods which prevailed at that time, a Broadway merchant said: "The Southern merchant would make his purchases, give his notes, or sometimes pay cash, for what he had purchased; then he would see the town with some of his New York friends, have a good time, and when that was over he would leave the city for home, and that was the last the merchant would see of him for six months. But the facilities for transportation and travel became greater, and men were sent on the road to win the trade which until then belonged to some houses because of personal influence. Members of firms and general salesmen made visits to remote places to forestall their competitors who remained at home and waited for the country merchant

THE GROWTH OF A CALLING The value of the traveling salesman has has not only aided materially in the development of American commerce, but he would otherwise have remained dormant. The railroad and steamboat companies count the commercial travelers among their salesmen create keeps their freight de-partments busy. The hotels have no better customers, and it is safe to say that a hotel which is avoided by them is inferior. They are exacting as to hotel accommodations, and the present superior condition and management of American hotels are due in great part to the desire of the proprietors to win the patronage of the 'drummers.'

It has been estimated that of the \$60,000. 000,000 business done in the United States annually more than one-half is due to the work of the commercial traveler, and an estimate of the aggregate daily expenditures of the 200,000 men is not less than

"My business does not bring me in contact with traveling men much," said Mayor Strong, "but I know that a great change has taken place in the commercial traveling community. Once upon a time a man would leave New York about the middle of June and go West or South, wherever his trade might be, and look it up. He would take no samples nor stock, but would simgo about, see what was being done, his customers what the next season might bring forth, and urge his friends to call on him when they came to the market. This trip," continued the Mayor, "would last until September, and then he would return to New York and wait for his customers to come in. A similar trip would be made in November, lasting until

"That is all changed now. The men who go on the road show the goods, take the orders-when they can-and when they re-turn their easy time begins. Between the very early period of commercial travel in this country and the present time there was an era when the commercial traveler as a class did not occupy so high a posi-tion as he does to-day. The business was not so well understood as it is now, and the requirements were not so exacting. At present there is so much competition that a man must be of superior kind to hold his own as a commercial traveler, and houses are careful as to whom they send out.

MORE THAN A SALESMAN.

salesmen said that the "drummer" of the present time must be a gentleman if he would be a success. "The best men are those," he said, 'who are the most tem-perate, and the idea that a man needs to 'who are the most tembe anything else to be a successful salesman is false. Concerns pay their travelers good salaries, but they demand conscien tious attention to business, and they all know that a man who win not attend to be a successful traveler must be of good with confidence, and I have found that the best men are those who are total ab-

"The drummer has not always enjoyed

an enviable reputation in the community,'

said a manufacturer who has several men on the road, "and it is only natural. The the force of house salesmen and sent away to do business on the road. At home, under the eye of the employer, they were all right, but when they got away many were not strong enough to resist the tempation to be gay. Those were the days when the country merchant waited for the city the latest trick. It was thought in those to drink whisky and lots of it and to tell stories were positively essential qualities for the successful drummer. "But the times have changed. There are still gay boys on the road and one may find a poker game on at the Palmer House in Chicago, at the Iroquois in Buffalo, the Palace in San Francisco or in any of the popular hotels on any day, in which the players are commercial travelers, but the good man does not regard it as an ac-complishment and the good house will not keep the man if his cardplaying is known to them. The drummer has become the commercial traveler-the plenipotentiary of his concern, and if his trade is among large concerns he will try to hide his small vices, because a house is judged by its repre-sentatives on the road, and a buyer will be careful how he makes a contract with

a man who has bad habits and who might repudlate his obligations. "Let me," said the gallant conductor, kneeling down and taking her foot in his hand.

"Just as a house may be condemned because of the misdeeds of its representative, so there are instances where an unworth concern has gained much by employing first-class men. I know of one instance," said the manufacturer, "where a the sprang a mouse.

There was pandemonium in that car for the soon squelched the offending mouse, a pair of them again.

"Fellow-citizens,' he said, 'ye's have had har-rd toimes, God knows, but vote for Me, kill him on sight, Consequently it is held har-rd toimes, God knows, but vote for Me, kill him on sight, Consequently it is held har-rd toimes, God knows, but vote for Me, kill him on sight, Consequently it is held har-rd toimes, God knows, but vote for Me, kill him on sight, Consequently it is held har-rd toimes, God knows, but vote for Me, kill him on sight. Consequently it is held har-rd toimes, God knows, but vote for Me, the pair to time, God knows, but

otherwise, and he did not steal because he feared prison, but at heart he was far from being a model of commercial probity. His man on the road was known for his honuprightness and conscientious attention to his duties. For many years his customers knew the house only through the traveler, who finally became a partner by investing the savings of his years of hard work. The senior partner had gained his point. He had an established business and the money of the man who established it. After a year he turned his former drummer out, poor as when he came to him years before, and to-day he is a rich man, and the drummer of old is with another house,

a drummer still.' There are not many branches of business not represented "on the road." and the floating population of the interior towns for great extent, of men who are selling goods. are the advance guard of the sons, and when frost makes the blood tingle they show the latest thing in duck style and business and all else are forgotten the study of the thermometer, which they hold receptions in the hotels with seal-skin coats and chinchilla ulsters as the attractive features

The jewelry man, with his small but trunk of Havanas which grows lighter daily as his customers sample them; the clothten great cases, which are packed and unpacked by his one or more helpers who travel with him; the representatives of grocery, drygoods, hardware, paper, drug one another on the road which leads to the customer, and in the season the hotels, where the samples are unpacked and displayed on tables in the sample rooms, become miniature fairs. And when the customer has seen and bought and returned to his business or to his home, the traveler may be seen repacking his trunks; when those who are not posted think he is painting a town with various shades of bright red, he is driving to the rallway station, where he takes a sleeping car to the next city, where he goes to his hotel and to work.

'It may be true," said a typical commercial traveler, "that the drummer is not made of the same stuff now that he was ade of years ago; it may be true that his habits are not the same as they were 'be-fo' de wah,' but in my territory, which lies south of Mason and Dixon's line, whisky still plays a great part in the sale of mer-chandise. You see," he continued, "the big merchant in New York can't judge of that situation properly from his home office. He on the spot to see. Large stores are divided into departments, and the salesman for a specialty house does not see the head of the concern when he shows his samples. He sees the buyer for his par-ticular line, and has to see him frequently in the hotel barroom before he can see him in his sample room. It may have been worse years ago, but it is bad enough

RARE BOOKS DISCOVERED, Together with Old Bank Notes and

Medallion of Washington. New York Journal. Thomas McCord, a well-to-do farmer and land owner, who lives near Hicksville, L. I., in a house that was one of the numerous places occupied by George Washington an army headquarters, is richer to-day several thousand dollars, owing to the discovery, in his garret, on Saturday last, of a treasure trunk. The house is said to be 150 years old, and the trunk appears to be still more ancient. It contained about fifty volumes of remarkably rare books, together with a package of bank bills of the early half of the century, with a face value of about \$10,000, and a small measure filled with copper half-cent coins. Mr. McCord. has owned the house in which the trunk was found for over thirty-eight years. He bought it from a man who had in turn purchased it from the old Hicks family. who gave their name to the town of Hicks-This was one of the oldest families on Long Island. on Long Island.
On Saturday Mr. McCord was talking to a relative, Robert Fullerton, of Third avenue, this city, when the subject of relies to be found around Hicksville came up, Mr. McCord finally took Mr. Fullerton up to the old garret to show him a spinning wheel that had descended to him with the bound Inspire over a lot of another furhouse. In poking over a lot of ancient fur-niture and odds and ends, discarded half

a century ago, Mr. Fullerton observed It was unique in pattern, made of oak, and covered with undressed hide. rawhide had cracked and peeled off in places, exposing the fleavy oak body beneath. The handles on the side, the lock, and the general make-up bespoke the genuine antiquity of the chest.

"What's in that old trunk?" asked Mr. Fullerton, who found hitle to interest him in the solutions. in the spinning wheel.

"Oh, a lot of old books and stuff," answered Mr. McCord, carelessly. "I've never taken the trouble to read them." Mr. Fullerton, who has a rare collection of his own, was at once interested. He be-gan an examination of the different volumes, and liscovered that every one of them was unusually valuable. He recog-nized in the lot the collection of some en-thusiastic bibliophile, who had spent a great deal of time, travel and money in getting it together, and then, in some mys-terious manner, died without leaving it in appreciative hands There were a few other things than books The most interesting of n the trunk. these curios was a medallion of George Washington done in ivory. The miniature shows the Father of His Country at an adshows the Father of His Country at an advanced age, with high brow and hollow cheeks. The expression is good, but quite unusual. The large roll of bills was made up of bank money—rotes of the Bank of

Perth Amboy and the Bank of Georgetown. The copper coins of 1802 and 1804, a dozen or But the books claimed Mr. Fullerton's attention. They were nearly all bound in original vellum, and bore the unmistakable stamp of age. Many of the volumes were in the illuminated prints of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and none of them bore a later date then 1810. Among them he found an original history of the voyages of Christopher Columbus by his son Fernando, printed at Milan. There was an Elzevir in the lot printed in 1633 containing a crude map of New Amsterdam. As this part of America was not settled until 1632, it is safe to say that this map is the first one ever published of New York and vicinity. This volume contains York and vicinity. This volume contains ten other maps of the new world, with interesting wood cuts of American history and botany. There were also books giving maps of North and South America printed

in 1720: another a "History of Cromwell's Rebellion," printed in 1648; still another gave the "Works of the 'Great Monarch.' King Charles I." This volume was printed Cromwell would not permit anything fa-vorable to Charles to be published in Engtravel for large and reputable houses nowadays are, as a class, superior men."

Another large employer of traveling

Another large employer of traveling woodcut maps. One pictures the battle of borough, and it is a significant fact that appears the word "Consuelo. men." printed in 1684, is illustrated wi several remarkable crimes of that period. There are many works on religious themes, the rarest of which are the two ound book tells of the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, and was printed in 1764. A history of the Catholic Church by Edward Chiefendale, printed in 1653, and the first edition of a work on the Huguenots, printed in Venice in 1497, together with a number of old ecclesiastical works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, make up the remainder of the religious clumes of the collection.

Among the miscellaneous books is one Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, from Gov. Bernard, Gen. Gage and the Honorable His Majesty's Counsel for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, with an appendix containing divers proceedings referred to in said letters." This is marked as printed by Edes & Gill, printers of the colony, 1769. Other volumes are "The Inn Player," a book on wrestling by Sir Thos. Parky, of Bunny, Baronet, 1727; a magazine of the seventh century; a book on "Luck, Ill-Luck and Lotteries," printed in 1658; an early American almanac; a "New England Primer," printed in 1819 and bound with cedar; "The Art of Conversation," by Stephen Guazzo, printed in 1738; a dozen or more volumes of the drama printed in 1750, and about twenty volumes bound in vellum and treating of various subject in the Spanish language.

"A Vargin Forrest."

New York Sun. "I had an idea," said the political reporter, "that all the changes had been rung on the hand and foot game, but Tim Campbell got off a new one on Saturday night. Tim
was speaking down in the old 'Ate,' and
toward the close he got flowery.

"'Fellow-citizens,' he said, 'ye's have had
har-rd toimes, God knows, but vote for McKinley 'n Tim Campbell an' illet thim, an',
mar-rk me wor-r-ds, th' pararies 'll blossom loike th' rose, an' th' face of th' whole
country 'll become loike th' vargin forrest.'

LAZARIST FATHERS THINK THEY HAVE FOUND IT AT EPHESUS.

Discovery Made from a Description in an Old German Book Written by a Woman Who Was a Fanatic.

New York Journal.

The Lazarist Fathers of the Mission of Ephesus believe that they have found the house in which the Virgin Mary lived in that city. Their discovery is receiving the attention of many experts engaged in archaeological research in Asia Minor. All Suitings, Mohair Novelties, all at 39c. that they have said so far tends to confirm the belief that the house of the mother of Christ has really been found. The discovery is one of greater interest to the Christian world than any that has been made in centuries.

The Lazarists are a French order, and the discoverer of the sacred ruin is Father Poulain, superior of the Mission of Ephesus. The headquarters of this mission is at Smyrna. The territory in waich the missignaries labor includes the site of the once great city of Ephesus, which is now occupied by a few Turkish villages.

The manner in which Father Poulain was led to the discovery is very extraordinary. On the shelves of the mission library he found a work entitled "The Life of the Holy Virgin," by Catherine Emmerich. This woman was a strange religious mystic, who lived at the end of the last century at Dulmen, in Germany. She professed to have supernatural vision, and was generally believed insane. The father did not regard her as worthy of consideration. He threw the book on the floor in the corner, expecting that the servants would

As it remained untouched for several drys he picked it up again in a leisure m ment and glanced over its pages. Finally his eyes rested on a chapter which told about the last years of the Virgin, which she passed in a house built for her by St. John the apostle. "This house," she said, "is about eight miles from Ephesus, on a mountain which

is reached by narrow paths, which are to the south of Ephesus. From the summit one sees Ephesus on one side, the sea on he other, the sea being nearer to the hill than it is to Ephesus.

THE HOUSE DESCRIBED. This statement struck the reader as wonderfully precise for a woman who had never been to Ephesus. It was followed by a detailed description of the plan of the house, of its furniture and of its smallest centents. The account went on to say that the house was built of stone and was square: but in the rear it was round or

As the alleged site was so near, the priest thought it would be worth while to make-a personal investigation. He consulted M. H. Jung, professor of mathematics in the College of Smyrna, who also read the interesting passages in Catherine Emmerich's story. He was at once disman of science, was willing to investigate. The priest and the professor organized an expedition. In this part of the Sultan of Turkey's dominions it is no small danger to wander out of the beaten track. A party was made up, consisting of a servant, ratiroad employe and a well-armed negro Mussulman. The only hill that could be meant by the visionary was the Bulbul Dag, or hill of the nightingales. The party went by railroad to Aya-Soulouck, one the villages that occupy the site of Ephesus, and then started for the hill. The first day was spent in gathering in-ormation. The country was inhabited chiefly by brigands, but the gendarmes were numerous. One of them, Captain Anirea informed them that there was a tradition of immemorial antiquity among th inhabitants of a "great lady" who had died there. On the 15th of August of every the peasants made a pligrimage to part of the Bulbul Dag, which they called the Panaghia Capouli, or gate of the Virgin. The brigands abounded there. The party passed the second day in ascending Bulbul Dag and ascertained their position. On the third day they reached the summit of the hill, a plateau covered with a dense growth of oak, fig, olive and laurel trees They were then feeling exhausted.

All day they wandered here until they came to a field of tobacco in which some women were working. Asking for water they were directed to a clump of trees There, to their surprise, they found the ruins of an old stone house. Looking ground they realized that the situation was that indicated by Catherine Emmerich There was the sea on one side, nearer to them than Ephesus, and the ruins of that city on the other side. The house itself answered exactly to the description.

THE RUINS EXPLORED. The ruins were afterward explored by Mgr. Timoni, Archbishop of Smyrna, who exactly like that described by Catherine parts. The central one was divided into Virgin. On the left was the vestiary, which the ground. The house is now preceded by a square vestibule, which is admitted to be several centuries later than the time of

The next visitors to the ruins were students from the school of Athens. They made a careful comparison of the ruins with those of the symposium of the ruins with those of the gymnasium at Athens, a Roman building which is known to date from the time of Christ and Augustus. They decided that the two buildings were of exactly the same period. It is, therefore proved by reliable scientific evidence that the house is old enough to have been that of the Virgin. Much remains yet to be one to prove its identity completely. The dwelling place of the Virgin in her latter years has, for certuries, been a sub-ject of controversy. There has, however, been a persistent tradition from the earliest centuries that she went from Jerusalem to Ephesus, where she lived to an extreme old age. The last mention of her in the New Testament is that she remained in the upper chamber with the apostles and holy women after the ascension. Christ had committed her to the care of St. John. It is certain that he went to Ephesus and it is believed that he died there.

Ephesus, then one of the greatest cities in Asia Minor, was the capital of the Ro-man proconsular province of western Asia. Its temple was one of the seven wonders of the world, and St. Paul's saying. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." is familiar to everybody. Afterward it became the seat of one of the strongest Christian churches The Goths sacked it A. D. 200, and in the thirteenth century it fell under the rule of the Turks and was utterly destroyed.

The Code in Oklahoma. New York Evening Post. There are additional details regarding

home of Judge Jennings. It appears he is

homa of Judge Jennings. It appears he is "a grand personality," as "profound in law as Bacon and as polite as Chesterfield." When he killed Ed Jennings, Judge Jenings's son, nobody wanted to have him tried, but he insisted on it himself. Of course he was acquitted. He was at the Popocratic convention last summer, where he "whooped with wild fervor for the sliver cause." In fact, he is an intimate friend of silver. He wore his revolver in his belt during the convention. He is a great delight to women. His hair is curled, his feet are small and faultiessly booted and his left hand is gloved; he wears no glove feet are small and faultiessly booted and his left hand is gloved; he wears no glove on his pistol hand. He "never seeks a quarrel or shirks a fight," but somehow fights seem to come to him freely. He has no suspenders, and consequently "wears his pants negligee." He compels people in cars to give seats to ladies. When he killed Ed Jennings four were engaged in the fight, and a shot from the sheriff put out the lights. When a match was struck Temple lights. When a match was struck Temple was kneeling over the body of the man he had killed. It appears that in Oklahoma when you spit in a child's face it operates

Autumn Attractions

Are plentiful in our store this October month. The wealth of the Textile World is represented in the varied assortments and collections of new goods. Styles that are sure to please the eye.

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest.

THE NEW DRESS STUFFS

At 15c a Yard 50 pieces of new fall styles, in double width (34 inches), Changeable Figured Worsteds, usually sold at 19c a yard.

At 39e a Yard 190 pieces of new fall Novelty Dress Stuffs, Imported German Novelties, Alcazar At 59e a Yard 15 pieces of Diagonal Figured English Wool and Mohair Cheviots, colors black, blue and brown-finest Suiting fabric made,

MATERIALS FOR FALL WRAPS Broadcloths, 49c, 75c, 98c and \$1.25 a yard.

Beavers at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Astrakhans at \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Piain Color Wool Eiderdowns, 25c. Heavy Fancy Eiderdowns, 15c.

SPECIAL 14e HOSIERY SALE

Seamless Cash-

Boys' Bicycle Hose

louble heels, toes and knees, sizes 6 to 10, fast black, worth 25c. CHOICE ALL THREE LINES AT 140

Ladies'

double and toes, worth ? styles. Misses' Spring Heel Dongola, Button Misses'. Seamless Ribbed Cashmere

Hose, all sizes, 5 to 816, double hee's and toes, regular 19c grade.

Extra heavy Corduroy, ribbed, seamless,

Ladies' Double

Beaver Cloth Capes, \$2.50.

Good material.

Plush Capes

well made, new

Coney Fur Trim-

Great Value in

Bargain in

ming, at

They are the best values in Ladies' Fine

"The Lenox" Shoe at \$1.95

POPULAR-PRICED NEW SHOES

Ladies' French Kid Shoes, \$2.89

In ten of the newest fall shapes, button

and lace, hand-turn and welt; will equal

Shoes you can find anywhere; 10 stylish

shapes, button and lace, perfect fitting, splendid wearing, all sizes and all widths, and exceptionally cheap at \$1.95. Ladies' Persian Kid Shoes, \$1.48

Coin, razor and opera toes, flexible soles, every pair warranted to wear; a stylish Shoe at a very popular price.

Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, \$1.20

Button or lace, Cloth tops or all Kid; a Cincinnati custom-made Shoe; newest

and Lace, Regular \$1.25 Shoes, at

Children's Sizes at 75c and 88c

Men's \$3 Shoes at \$1.95 Made of best Tannery Calf, congress and lace, globe and razor toes, all sizes, all widths, newest fall shapes.

Ladies' Rubbers at 220 Misses' Spring Heel Rubbers, 18c

THE GREATEST STOCK OF . . .

Cloaks, Suits and Skirts

In the city-popular priced goods, we mean-Jackets and Capes from \$2.50 to \$15-Suits, \$5 to \$15-Separate Skirts, \$3.50 to \$6.50-in goods at these prices we carry the best assortments and at the lowest prices.



Braid and

A Regular \$10 Fine Beaver Jacket Navy Blue and Black, newest style; special price.....

200 pairs on sale, 3½ yards long, 30 inches wide, taped all around, newest Nottingham patterns, 4 styles, values \$1.50 to \$2, and very cheap at

Other Lace Curtain specials, 59c to

RUSTLE LINING BARGAIN Yard wide, fast black; actual value, 121/2c a yard.

All Linen, heavy weight, black only, and worth loc a yard.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits Gray Novelty newest style, \$10 value; special at Fine Fancy All-Wool Novelty Suits Jacket Silk lined; Black

tine Separate Skirts Tailor-made, Rustie and very cheap

Feather Boas, 38c, 50c to \$1.48 LINEN AND DOMESTIC SPECIALS 54-inch Bleached Table Damask.... Regular 25c Cream Linen Table Regular 38c Cream Linen Table Damask 58-inch Silver Bleached Fine Austrian Table Linen, worth 50c, at... 64-inch Fine Grass Bleached, All-Linen, regular 75c Damask, at... 72-inch regular \$1 Grass Bleached 39c 73c

Linen Damask at..... 9-4 best Unbleached Ready-mach Sheets, measure 81x90 inches, at .. BLANKET BARGAIN \$2.25 Every thread Wool, full 10-4 size; colors red, white, gray; every pair worth \$2.98. A Blanket chance.

Mall Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention. The Star Stone

Uvercoats Overcoats

We show more overcoatings than any three houses in Indiana combined. All that is latest and best in foreign and domestic weaves. We have the best cutters, the best tailors and

The Most Moderate Prices For First-Class Work

................

Kahn Tailoring Co.

22 and 24 E. Washington St.

White China

New Designs for China Painters. The greatest variety in the West. Greatly Reduced Prices

SCHRADER'S CHINA STORE.

SUNDAY JOURNAL

By Mail, to Any Address,

Two Dollars per Annum